GAMALIEL BEFORE BRADFORD BROOKLYN PHILOSOPHERS,

Personal Abuse of President McKinley and Imputations on the Honesty of the Country-Mr. Bradford Boasted by Many Speakers - Sareasms About the Fing.

Gamaliel Bradford, Vice-President of the Anti-Imperialistic League, and a prominent member of the Atkinson coterie of Boston, came to town yesterday, and in the afternoon went over to Brooklyn to do a little missionary work. Ha made a speech before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association at the Long Island Business College. The phi'e ophers had undertaken to pave the way for Mr. Bradford, and they really did all in their power to make his course smooth, but as luck would have it, a few true-blue American feltizens happened to get mixed up with the anti-imperialists, and the result was a scorching for Mr. Bradford and the eminent philosophers who had invited

Mr. Bradford spoke for an hour and a half, with scarcely an interruption, referring to the American flag, sarcastically, as the "emblem of humanity and liberty," and openly accusing the President of the United States of lying to the people, and of deliberately, and with the idea of personal profit, mismanaging the

affairs of the country.

Mr. Bradford is a very small and slender man about 60 years of age. He is bald, has a close-cut beard, a smoothly-shaven upper lip and little bits of eyes. He wore a freek coat, a turn-down collar, a black necktie and a benevolent smile. He is oppressively pious and showed an extreme fondness for scriptural quotations. It was one of his biblical ut-terances that brought down on him the hardest roasting that he got at yesterday's

Mr. Bradford bowed very low to his audience of about one hundred people, when he was introduced by Mr. Warwick, took out a huge bundle of manuscript, cleared his throat and announced that he wanted to lay down three propositions, which he was prepared to main-tain against all comers. He read his three propositions in deep, sepulchral tones, as fol-

1. That since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, even including the Civil War, this country has never passed through a crisis more dangerous to its institutions and its liberties than the one which now confronts us.

2. That both the Philippine and the Spanish wars, the latter of which was believed by the people of the United States to be undertaken n the cause of humanity, were made from political motives, to divert public attention from domestic questions, and to maintain certain politicians in power; and that these considerations are to-day the chief obstacle to the return

3. That the whole question does and must turn upon the personality of Mr. McKinley, and that by his dismissal or reflection in Novemthat by his dismissal or reclection in November, 1800, the people of the United States will declare whether they wish the Republic to stand upon its original basis or to enter on the troad road which leads so military empire.

Mr. Bradford said that the opposition of the original States to entering the Union was based upon the dread of two things, a centralized federal power and astanding army. These two dangers, he said, threaten the nation to day

ized federal power and a standing army. These two dangers, he said, threaten the nation to-day. Few if any persons exalted the Civil War for itself, he said. "Men mourned its evils, even while they submitted to them for the sake of the end, and after that end was gained the army was disbanded as rapidly as possible. To-day war and conquest and military glory are worshipped for themselves. Instead of taking regiments directly to the seat of action they are paraded round the country; and fleets of warships are sent from part to northe excite popular enthusiasm. The reception of Admiral Dewey has far surpassed in magnificence the obsequies of Gen. Grant. The President's speech to the volunteers at Pittsburg is a weak imitation of Napoleon's bulletins to his soldiers. The illustrated papers exhaust their resources in presenting military access always from the rosy side."

Mr. Bratford went on to say that the only safe government was one that concerned itself exclusively with domestic problems, of which there were enough in our own country. Of these he thought "the conflict of races" in the Southern States was the most important.

"This war in the Philippines is like a firebrand hurled among oiled rags." he said. "If the white race can subjugate a brown one in the Eist, why should it submit to equality with a black race at home?"

Mr. Bradford deelored the tondency of the

the East, why should it submit to equality with a black race at home?"

Mr. Bradford deplored the tendency of the people to raily to the support of the Government at critical moments, and blamed the newspapers for it. "When the people begin to lose confidence in the Government," he said, "the invariable course of the Government is to regain the confidence of the people by plunging the country into war. Congress tried to get into war with England in 1816, and failing turned on Span. The refusal of the Government to head Spain's proposition to submit the Maine deaster to an impartial tribunai," he said, "was because this tragely made a good lash with which to whip the country into war.

is a war.

"I's ver there was a case where the spirit of the Nineteenth century called for arbitration, to was one. But President and Congress re used to listen. When it came to negotiations for peace, why on earth should we have paid Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippinessany more than for Cuba or Porto Rico? She was driven out of one as completely as out of the other. She had nothing to sell except a right of conquest which was just as open to us without payment. Was it as or to her wounded feelings after she had cat us \$200,-000,000 in a war? Or was it, in the language of Wall street, a commission of 10 per cent, upon the outlar?

"There is one explanation of this payment which is perfectly simple. It was made to lead the people of the United States to believe they had bought something and must fight for it; as a guarantee of a second war when the first had proved wholly indequate for its nurrose."

Mr. Bradford was beginning to get excited and he launched into a bitter attack on the Republican party, which he said, sought to prolong its tenure of office, by keeping up the war in the Philippines. The newspapers backed up the Administration because there was money in it, for them, he said, and the said aspectace of the clergy lined up in favor of the war in the Philippines, was due, he thought, to the ignorance of the average minister is to what is going on in the world.

"They won't stop the war," he said, "because if they do they'll have to return to the questions which confront them at home. We never had any right to go to the I Philippines, anyway. There wasn't any need of sending Dewey there, and we'd be better off to-day if his feet had never left Hor: Kong, I tell you we are in positive danger of military rule ourselves as matters are going. I resal the other day that Gen, Ludlow had locked up some labor agritators in the main personal. He called him a bankrupt.

a man who had endorsed notes beyond his own means, and a liar. By entering into a treaty with the Suitan of Suin, he said, he had raised the A

his third when a wave of laugue.
the hall.
"You like that do you?" said Mr. Bradford:
"well I'm glad. Here's another and weigh it
well: Beware of false prophets who come in
sheep's clothing, for inwardly they are rea-

ing wolves.

A tall man, whose gray hair hung down to his shoulders, and who had kept silence with himcuity during Mr. Bradford's speech, rose half out of his seat at this and pointing his finger at the speaker said in a voice trembling

with emotion:
We've got him here. We have him in you.
You have described yourself and your kind Mr. Bradford looked surprised, but as the Mr. Bradford looked surprised, with his siderly man said no more went on with his soripture, after which he returned to the Pres-ident and the war in the Philippines. He was liberally applauded by the philosophers when he art down.

iliterally applianted by the philosophers when he sat down.

The first person to respond to an invitation to discuss Mr. Bradford's speech was a young man named Edward Dobson. He was apparently unused to public speaking, but a there was fire in his eye when he took the platform. They didn't give him more than two or three minutes, but he managed to give Mr. Bradford a wholesome dressing down in that time. He secuted the standing army bugaboo that Mr. Bradford had so carefully raised, and made it pretty clear that, in his opinion, men who thought and taked of their country as Mr. Bradford had ween no better than traitors to it.

Young Dobson's remarks revealed the presence of a few loyal, country-loving Amer-

leans in the audience, for although the appliance granted nim was scattered, it was hearter that any of that elicited by Mr. Bradford. It was apparent that an eloquent satisfact and the second of the meeting was to remain true to Mr. Bradford. So the Chairman called on Prof. Van Buren Denslow. Prof. Denslow began by saying that he wasn't sure which was right, expansion or anti-expansion, but of one thing he wasners in and that was that we had accepted the services of the Filipinos when we were fighting Spain; that they were, therefore, our ailies, and that we had no right to war on them now. He would reply saying that the nation had covered itself with the brand of infamy, that it was guilty of perfidy, rant, treachery and faisehood. Incidentally he remarked that he was an American. A man named Delmar followed the Professor with a line of statements from history intended to show that every nation that had ever reached out for the Orient had almost immediately afterward begun to decay. These two speakers restored the anti-imperialism sentiment, which showed signs of taking wings unto itself under the particite utterances of Mr. Dobson.

Henry ljowley got the privilege of the floor after Mr. Delmar gave it up. Mr. Rowley's attitude on the expansion question was not known or he never would have got a chance. As it was, the chair had to yield. These are some of the things Mr. Rowley and the statistic utterances of Mr. Dobson.

This speaker came here to tell us something about the scape of anti-imperialism, but he's talked of everything but that. Two weeks ago a speaker here told us that Aguinaldo was a scoundirel. This man says that McKinley is a bankrupt. Poca this sort of talk he'p out the stuation in the Philippines or enlighten us on the scape of anti-imperialism. This speaker says nothing of Porto Rico or Cuba. Does he approve of what has been done there and confine his disapproval to the Philippines he for Dewey sailed for there and cert here, and that's apparently what he means by anti-imperialism.

"Now, ho

as American protensions are concerned. Yet these anti-imperialists never say anything about Cuba.

"This sneaker advanced one proposition today that he has not proved and I call on him for proof. He states positively that this war is being prosecuted for political purposes. This is a fearful statement for any one to make and no one has a right to utter such a thing unless prepared to follow it up with the proofs. How does Mr. Bradford know this? I call on him to produce proof of his statements.

"We know that the Philippines were approached by an American fleet as a rart of the war with Spain. There was a Spainish fleet there that menaced our Pacific Coast, and it had to be destroyed. Dewey attended to that in admirable style. All our action in the Pacific was part of our war with Spain, and so could not have been a political move. The speaker to-day has tried to being you by inflicting on this audiance his own political and reasonal hatreds. It's our plain duty to stand by the Government in the present crisis, and to see to it that when the war in the Philippines is over that the natives have as good government as it is possito give them.

"There's no use in trying to make a hero of Aguinaldo, for he's a humbug and every one knows it. He never had an established government in the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to keep the Philippines and it's nonsense to sar that he had. We are morally bound to hall and said:

"There were a number of patriotic Americans who wanted to follow Mr. Rowl

answer him?"
Mr. Bradford spoke again, winding up with
a political address in which he said;
I William McKinley is redicated President
of the United States there are men here to-day

who will live to see this country under a mili-tary dictator."

The meeting broke up peacefully, about half of the audience going up to shake hands with the man from Boston and the other half getting out of the half as fast as they could. One man voiced the sentiments of many, when he re-marked as he passed our:

Thank goodness they didn't have the cheek to display an American flag here this after-noon. I hey'd have passed the limit if they'd done that.

HOW TO TREAT A HIFF.

Keep Up the Courtship and Don't Be Too

Stingy, Recommends Dr. Scudder. A large congregation attended the First Congregational Church in Jersey City last night

earth. These women have my sympathy who are obliged to retire every night with the front door unbolted and whose husbands steal in at all hours of the night or morning. Such women feel their loneliness keenly.

"A good husband will give his wife a certain sum of spending money, a regular allowance she can call her own. If she is a good housekeener she is entitled to it for she earns it Her services in the home are valuable and would bring a certain sum in the market. If a man engages a housekeeper or hires a cook he gives her board and lodging plus her wages f he takes a wife he gives her board and lodging without any wages. If he gives his wife no spending money she is worse off than the hired girl. She does the work and gets no adequate return. The ideal home is where the purse is open alike to both husband and wife, but where both are economical and unselfish. A wife should not come to her husband like a beggar every time she wants a piece of ribbon

wile should not come to her husband like a beggar every time she wants a piece of ribbon or a stick of camiy. I know men who tell their wives they are worth their weight in gold, but begrudge them a ten-cent piece for pin money. Next to whisker, nothing makes so much illecting in the home as the pocketbook. Where the man holds the money bag with a grip of iron, the wife either quarries with him or is tempted to circumvent him in some manner in order to get her share. A man thinks nothing of handing his neighbor a cigar, but a five-cent hunch of violets for his wife he considers an unnecessary expenditure.

"A good husband will cultivate cheerfulness and alwars carry sanshine into his home. Ha will cause the domestic machinery to run smoothly by a bentiful application of that valuable oil known as food nature. He will be handy about the house, willing to help and not expecting that everything will be done for him. When his wife asks him to mend the sewing machine or put new wire on the acreen door he will not pout and say, that was not down in the marriage contract. He removes burdens when he can ard moves around the houses his wife not perfectly and then acting ten times worse himself. He sympathizes rather than I rithers. He is not always telling her a he is wrong and he is right. He is inclined to be lenient and the the little woman have her own way in many things and always tells her haye the last word, for that is a laways tell ne her haye the last word, for that is a laways tell ne hay the heat word and then act in the last word, for that is a laways tell ne hay the heat only the many things and always tell ne haye the last word, for that is a laways tell ne hay the heat word and then act and the haye the last word, for that is a laways tell ne hay the last word, for that is a laways tell ne haye the last word.

always telling her she is wrong and he is right. He is inclined to be lenient and let the little woman have her own way in many things and always lets her have the last word, for that is a wife's privilege. He is an all-around good fellow in his home life. He is an all-around good fellow in his home life. He never forgets to make love to his wife and tell her how much he things of her. He believes the honeymoon should be everlasting and that love grows richer as both grow older. He never causes to show these delicate little siteutions and courtesles which mean so much to a woman's heart. He kisses her just as he used to before marriage. He is not like some men who actually are rougher to their wives than to any other woman on the footstool. He never outgrows the civilities of life. He plans little surprises, as he used to when he was courring. He takes an interest in her new dreas and bonnet and speaks words of praise while she is yet living. He does not wait for the funeral and then deliver his praise wholesale when she cannot hear it.

HE WOULDN'T HAVE ICE CHEAM.

Couriney Wanted Beer, and, Not Getting It, Gashed His Throat with a Razer When John Courtney, 65 years old, returned to his home at 215 West Houston street, last night, he found his two sons, their wives, and his grandchildren making merry around the him more than two or three minutes, but he managed to give Mr. Bradford a wholesome dressing down in that time. He secuted the standing army bugaboo that Mr. Bradford had so carefully raised, and made it pretty clear that, in his opinion, men who thought and taked of their country as Mr. Bradford had were no better than traitors to it.

Toung Debson's remarks revealed the presence of a few loyal, country-loving Amer-

FROM CABLE TO TROLLEY.

THE SHIFT IN UPPER THIRD AVENUE MADE IN A HURRY.

Electric Cars Will Run To-day North of Sixty-sixth Street-Unexpected Difficulties in Getting the Officials Over the Route. From 2 o'clock yesterday morning until the our for beginning to carry the early-rising workman to his labors to-day, the section of the Third Avenue Railroad from the power house at Sixty-fifth street to 120th street was shut down and the work of finally installing it as an under-trolley electric road instead of a eable road was done. This work was of an intricate and delicate character, involved the employment of a great number of men, and put to the test the accuracy and general quality of the work that has been done for the last vear Late last night Sunt. Robertson declared that everything would be finished at midnight and that electrically driven cars would begin to run over the section at 4 A. M. When this became a settled fact he expected to get to bed, after having been up and looking

after the work constantly since Friday morning. pust year has been of a double character. Part of it only was necessary for changing the road from cable to electricity the rest was an improvement in general construction. The old road was bumpy. The new one carries the cars as if they were sliding on a greased way. To accomplish this. the old rails, which were in 30-foot lengths and weighed eighty pounds to the yard, were taken up and replaced by 100pound rails each sixty feet long, and then these were all joined into a continuous rall by means of cast-welded joints. Under each rail at each supporting yoke, at distances of five feet apart, are what look like simple plates of steel, but what are in fact springs, each of which gives a little as the cars pass over it and prevents the hammering which would come from an unvielding roadbed.

The necessary work for the change of power was first the laying of many ducts along the roadway for the power wires, the building of handholes every fifteen feet beside the slot ralls, and the bolting fast to the yoke or framework of the roadway, at every handhole of insulators for supporting T-rails to carry the electric current. Electric generators had to be established to supply current temporarily while the road's big power house is building, cars had to be converted and mounted on new trucks, wires drawn through the supply ducts and the feeder rails strong in the conduit and fastencel to the insulators. The placing of the T rails was but temporary, for in their flual position they could be but 0 inches apart, while to permit the cars still to be operated by the cable they had to be kept Binches apart. Special provision was made for this by having the bolt holes in the insulator frames oblong and with freedom enough to let each rall be pushed back 1% inches from its proper line.

This was the condition of things along the line at midnight on Saturday. At that hour Mr. Robertson started out 500 men to open the ar, Robertson started out 500 men to open the haudholes, loosen the insulators on one side of each slot and move the feeder rails on that side to within one-half inch of their proper place. This left just room on that side for the cable grips of the cars to pass. Cars were run off the section from that hour on, until the road was clear at 2:30 and then the men shoved both feeder rails to their place and fastened them, and the electrical equipment was supposed to be ready. But the road halstilito be cleared of its two cables and some of the appurtenances forcarrying the cables. Each of the cables on that section of the road was \$17,000 feet long, or about seven miles, and 1% inches in diameter. A section is almost as stiff as a crowbar and to handle it is no loke. After each cable had been cut, an end was taken to a pair of big rollers through which it was passed. Then the big engines were started to drawing it into the bower house from the conduit; the rollers pulled it along from the big engine sheaves and passed it through a tube into Sixty-sixth street, and here fifty men hauled it back and forth in bights until it was all laid out in long loops in the atreet. The second cable then followed the first. The road was believed to be all clear at 5 o'clock last night, and President Elias, Vice-President Hart and a number of others got into a car at 120th street to take the first electric ride over the rour? handholes, loosen the insulators on one side of

gregational Church in Jersey City last night to hear the flith sermon of Dr. John L. Scudder's series on "Marriage Bells." The topic last night was "How to Treat Your Wife." Among other things he said:

"To every woman contemplating matrimony I say, if you have any money of your own, always keep it in your own name. Money is power, and man has power enough without your adding to it. I pity the woman without means who is married to an intemperate or lecherous husband. For the sake of the children, she clings to a man who brings her no comfort. A model husband will give his wife a reasonable share of his time and attention. He does not spend all his evenings at the club. I believe the clubhouse has its place, but it should never overshadow the home, which ought to be the dearest spot on earth. These women have my sympathy who

convert the next section, from Sixty-fifth street to Sixth street, next Sunday, but it might take until a week later. Within a week after that he expects to change over the section from Sixth street to the Post Office. This will be the most difficult riece of work and may be delayed longer for lack of special steel work for the curves. Until the whole road is equipped with electricity, passengers will have to change cars at the lower terminal of the electric part of the road.

Forther present the electric cars to be used will be the regular Third avenue cable cars refitted. The new cars that are to be put on later will be forty-one feet long and will have cross soats with reversible backs, and windows that let clear down so as to make the cars available for the Republicans.

Mr. O'Rourke says that he hasn't any use for Tammany Hall controlled as a Republicans.

Mr. Wegman, the other member of the Tammany Hall General Committee who was nominated by the Republicans of the Fourteenth.

clear down so as to make the cars available for summer and winter.

REGISTRATION ARRESTS.

Supt. McCullagh Has a Prisoner He Won't

Tell Anything About. Supt. McCullagh, accompanied by two deputies, went to the Essex Market police court yesterday morning with a prisoner in a closed carriage. The prisoner, who was a very young man, was taken into Magistrate Crane's private room and was there about twenty minutes. The prisoner was then taken into the carriage again and the party drove away. Supr. McCulingh and the Magistrate refused to give any information about the prisoner. Mccullogh's deputies arraigned later Gusta-

Roberts, proprietor of a liaines law hotel at 15 Bowers, charged with inducing Patter Ed. wards, a lodger in his house, to register illegally.

Edwards was arrested on Friday on informa-tion that he was a resident of Jersey City up to our months ago. He had registered in little Tim Sulliyan's Sixth Assembly district from

Tim Sullivan's Sixth Assembly district from Roberts's hotel.

After his arrest he made a statement to Supt. McCullagh and declared that Roberts had induced him to register under the promise of protection.

Roberts was arrested on Saturday night and apent the hight in Supt. McCullagh's office. Yesterday he was held for examination.

Louis Goodman of 100 Allen street, registered in de Ate, was held for examination on the statement of Deputy Klein that he was an exconvist. Isider Lebuan of 157 Forsyth street, who also registered in de Ate, was arraigned, charged with registering on false citizenship papers. It is alleged that the original name and date on the papers had been erased and Lebuan's name substituted. Lebuan declared that he had bought the papers five years ago in City Hall for \$1.50 from a man named Jacobs.

Edict Boards Against Christianity.

Two curious edict boards which formerly hung at highway erossings in Japan, bearing condemnations of Christianity, have been received at the Church Missions House, at Fourth avenue and East Twenty-second street, from one of the Episcopal missionaries in Kroto. They were removed from the streets of Kyoto in 1872 by the advice of Prince Qwahura, who had travelled in America, and on whose advice the Emperor had all such mards removed. Inscribed on one of the boards, in Japanese characters, is the following:

LAW. I.-THE AUGUST INTERDICT CONCERNING THE RITES OF THE CREWTIAN SECT MUST BE.

OBEYED. II.-THE RITES OF THE DEPRAYED BELIGIOUS SECT ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN. Ket O REION OF HAPPY ENDEAVOR. FOURTH YEAR, THIRD MONTH, A. D. 1868.

HIGHEST GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. THE ABOVE PROBESTION AS ANNOUNCED MUST NOT BE DISCRETED. KYOTO CITY GOVERNMENT.

Distressed atomachs, caused by rich food or over-esting, cured by Johnson's Digestive Tablets, —25s. Tairy-second and Broadway,

Fails to Secure the Withdrawal of the L. L.

For the third time the Tammany delegates

met with discomfiture at the meeting of the

Central Federated Union resterday. Edward

Thimme of the Druggists' League, a Tamman

man, said that Assemblyman John J

George H. Warner of the International Ma-

Eugene A. Johnson of the Manhattan Mu-

"What is the use of opposing our friends?"

He requested that the I. I. P. candidates be

amuel Prince, ex-president of the C. F. U.,

NEGRO APPEAL IN KENTUCKY.

Leading Newspaper of the Race Asks the Blacks to Stand by Taylor, LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.-The Standard, the eading negro paper in Kentucky, to-day pub-

lished a long appeal signed by representatives of the negroes of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida

Louisiana and Georgia, calling upon the blacks

of this state to vote for Taylor, the Republican

nomines for Governor, in the pending campaign. In setting forth their reasons for this

"The great railroad systems leading from

14TH DISTRICT REPURDICANS

andidates O'Rourke and Wegman Say

The Hon John J. O'Rourke, the member of

They're Done with Tammany.

any use for Tammany Hall now, and that on Saturday he registered and enrolled as a Republican.

Mr. Wegman, the other member of the Tammany Hall General Committee who was nominated by the Republicans of the Fourteenth district for member of the Board of Aidermen, also announces that he hasn't any further use for Tammany, and that if he is elected he will work and vote for the Republican party hereafter. Mr. O'Rourke visited the Republican State headquarters yesterday and assured the Republicans there that he was all right. He said that he once ran in his district against the Hon. William Sulzer for Member of Assembly and came within 500 of beating him, and he said that he would give the Tammany candidates this time a run for their money.

TRUST BENEFITING WORKERS

t Makes Cigarettes and Para Better Than

Union Wages According to the C. F. U.

The Central Federated Union refrained from

denouncing a trust when it was mentioned yesterday, and listened with patience when it

was proved that it was a benefit to workers in

stead of harming them. The trust referred to

was the American Tobacco Company, and the

reference was made in a report by Samuel Zipser, delegate of the Cigarette Makers

It would take about 20 col-

umns of a newspaper to tell the

story we have told between the

covers of a little book called

Those covers cover the entire

subject-all outer-wear or under-

wear for all outdoor or indoor

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Shall we send the book ?

Livery.

servants.

appeal the signers say:

sical Union, a Tammany man, said that Assem-blyman John J. Egan and John J. O'Connell

vere on record as being friendly to labor.

chinists, declared that his organization was

not to run a candidate against him.

opposed to O'Connell.

TAMMANY MONEY IN THE C. P. U. NO CUP RACE NEXT YEAR.

P. Candidates - Speech by Candidate O'Brien. SIR THOMAS LIPTON WILL CHAL-LENGE FOR A CONTEST IN 1901.

Fife Will Build the Yacht and Shamrock Will He Used as a Trial Boat-If Columbia Is Taken to Europe, the Defeated Challenger Witl Race Against Her There O'Connell, the Tammany candidate in the Twenty-sixth district, had been a friend to labor, and that the I. L. P. ought The steam yacht Erin came up from Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon, and is now anchored off the foot of West Twenty-second street. Sir Thomas Lipton spent a quiet day on board, and chatted about his plans for another attempt to "lift the cur." He said: "I shall not challenge for a race to be sailed next year. The time is too short, and there would be very little opportunity to build a yacht and get her properly in tune for the contest. I expect to arrange the challenge with the New York Yacht Club in the course of the next day or two, but at present can't say any-thing about the terms. Mr. Fife will design the new yacht, and we are satisfied that the boat must be much faster than the withdrawn in favor of Assemblymen Maher, Egan and O'Connell. He began to talk of Columbia in order to give us a chance to win.
Of course if any one cise wishes to challenge

Samuel Prince, ex-president of the C. F. U., who has been nominated by Tammany for the Assembly in the Sixteenth district but Prince's about J. Hilme of the Pattern Makers' Union, a Tammany Committeeman, asked if the Independent Labor Patry had normated any one in opposition to Assemblyman Slater, in the fought the atomed research in the meantime, I will do at in my power to in opposition to Assemblyman Slater, in the fought the atomed research is the independent Labor Patry had normated any one in opposition to Assemblyman Slater, in the fought the atomed research is the independent Labor and the entire titles with Slater.

Candidate for Short II. The entire of Makers' Union, and the entire titles was present. He got the four and said:

Candidate O'Brien was present. He got the four and said:

Candidate O'Brien was present. He got the four and said:

There was no selling out and the entire titles of the Independent Labor party speaks for itself. It is headed by John S. That's and the Labor party speaks for itself. It is headed by John S. That's and the call the said of the call the said of the call against. Another year we will not fail with the ficket.

There are men here with Tammany money in their pockets. I know it They can accomplish multing here of course, but they can be proved to the measurement of the measurement o

The great railroad systems leading from Jacksonville to Washington, from Cincinnati to New Orleans and from Louisville to the Guif employ at least seventy per cent, colored inhor at the furnaces where the number employed run up into the hundreds. They nay over a million of dollars in wages monthly to colored laborers. Now we ask you by your votes to stand by these corporations, including the great railroad systems that permeate your territory and ours, who by giving us employment shelter our families and feed our wives and children. You can do this in no more effective way than to work for and cast your vote for the Republican nominee, Gen. V. S. Taylor, for Governor of Kentucky.

We hope that you will not regard this appeal as a political dictation. We are simply interested in our race and the permanent establishment of good and honest government. The difference between the Goebel and the Taylor platforms, as we interpret them at this distance, is that the Taylor platform is for honesty, right and justice for the common laborers.

that the Shaurock is being pretared for the return voyage, but only spoke for a moment, Ishail remain here until the yacht has skatted in convoy of the Erin. The two yachts will rusedary of the St. Louis.

Twish to axpress again my appreciation for the content of the property of the standard on the st. Louis.

Twish to axpress again my appreciation for the content of the property of the content of the the standard and content of the the appreciation and courtey and I am sure that any yachtsman who came here would be treating the standard of the the content of the shaurock. The work all here content of the shaurock. The work of dismailing the Shamrock. The work all here content of the content of the

THE SUN has received these contributions

for the loving cup that it is proposed to present to Sir Thomas Lipton: Subscribed at the Fort Henry Club, Wheeling, W. Va., by B. W. Peterson, W. E. Stone and Arthur Hubbard, \$15; \$1 from Charles Kris-tan; \$1 from John C. Wetmore; 25 cents from W. M. Buchelle; 10 cents from J. H. E. Scot-land, and 25 cents from a well-wisher.

THIRTY-DAY COLONIZERS,

Labor Party Say Croker Has Put a Lot of Them Into Maxet's District

The leaders of the Independent Labor Parts in the Nineteenth Assembly district reported last night that Tammany Hall had "legally colonized" the district with poolsoom em-ployees, bartenders and others, is order to fight Maret. The people, they said, moved into the district thirty days before election. Dispers and that no eigarette makers had been out of work since the company started a factory at Fifty-second street and the East River. The company could not get enough men and to attract them it was offering more than union wages. The factory was not a union one but union men were deserting other places to work there. The report was adopted.

OBILUARY

Ephraim D. Savre, aged 70 years. President of the Kentucky Bankers. Association, died in Lexington, Ky, yesterday afternoon, of acute inflammation of the stomach. He had been in the banking business in one house for fifty-one years, was treasurer of the first rairond built in Eentucky, was President of the Security Safety Vault Company, was director in numerous. Rasness institutions and was considered one of the ablest financiers in the State. He was a first cousin of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, the New York physician. He would have celebrated his golden weiding, had he lived, next January. His wife and four children survive him. He was a nephew of the late David A. Sayre, who established the Sayre Female Institute, one of the first colleges for young women in Kentucky.

Henry L. Kelsey, one of the oldest printers in the United States, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged 85. He had been a printer on the Prayme since its first publication in 1837, sixty-two years ago. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and began work on the New England Weekly Review in 1826, afterward on the Himos Champion of Pooria, ill., and Mesouri Aryus of St. Louis and Naudard of New Orleane, and 1837 on the Pacayme, with which paper, excent for a few months, he was associated afterward up to the time of his death.

Joshua Davis, one of Maine's ploneer Old Fellows, who has held the office of Grand Sec-

Joshua Davis, one of Maine's pioneer Old Fellows, who has held the office of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge for twenty-six years, died on Saturday at Portland, in that State, aged 65 years. He was a native of Limington, Me. He had held the offices of Grand Patriarch of the Maine Grand Encampment and served several terms as representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He leaves a widow.

the Sovereign Grand Louge. He leaves a widow.

Lester C. Gurney, who for eight years was an assistant secretary of the Actors' Fund, died yes ening at his home. 243 West Thirty-eighth street, He was 40 years old. He was a son of Gen. William Gurney and married He en Ransome, who left the singe a year ago to harse her husband. He was Secretary of the Actors' Order of Friendship and Master of Continental Lodge No. 287 of Masons.

Mrs. Sarah Delleixedon, wife of Daniel Kingsland Delleixedon and sister of former Congressman Charles J. Bennett, died at her home. 77 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 18 years. She is survived by a husband and live children.

Registered by U.S. Patent Office

Chronic Dyspepsia

Causes Uric Acid Poison; Uric Acid Poison causes Gout. Chronic Rheumaease, Diabetes Mellitus, Calculi, etc.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER The Remedy and Preventive.

John V. Shoemaker, A.M. M.D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, author of Shoemaker's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the New York Medical

"Chronic Dyspepsia.—Long-continued embarrassments of digestion are the fruitful cause of various remote ailments,—That form of HEPATIC IN-SUFFICIENCY which permits the production and accumulation of URIC ACID is the source of RHEUMATISTI, GOUT and LITHÆTIIA. ACUTB RHEUMATISM may be ranked among the infections fevers due to the activity of a micro-organism, but dietetic derangements certainly are very closely connected with its evolution. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM is indisputably allied with notable failure of the digestive functions. The same is true of LITHÆFIIA and GOUT. In other directions BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL and CALCULI as well as DIABETES FIELLITUS are the outcome of habitual and CHRONIC INDIGESTION. In all varieties of this distressing ailment, therefore, we should endeavor, by well chosen and prompt measures, to counteract the dangerous tendencies of digestive failures. Auto-intoxication of gastro-intestinal origin is capalle of assuming a variety of forms and different grades of intensity. As is well recognized, a number of diseases of the SKIN are produced in this manner, and are never cured until their mode of origin is traced. In many cases BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

has exerted a VERY BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE.

"From numerous cases of chronic dyspepsia of different forms, the following have been chosen as exhibiting the good effects of this water. [Report of Four Cases of FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA omitted for brevity,]

THE BEST TABLE WATER.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, etc.: BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, of Virginia, contain well defined traces of

lithia, and are alkaline. This is used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections. IT IS THE BEST TABLE WATER KNOWN TO ME, AND I HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE OF THEM ALL."

Both of these waters are powerful Nerve Tonics and Exhilarants and No. 1 is also a potent Blood Tonic, and is especially indicated in all cases where there is Poverty or Deficiency of Blood. In the absence of these symptoms No. 2 is more especially indicated.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and druggists generally

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address, PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. PARK & THE ORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT. THE I ISNER & MENDELSON CO. Agents, New York, N. Y.

THE WERNICKE ELASTIC



President Diaz to Be Re-elected. MONTEREY, Mex., Oct. 22 -- Public massneetings are being held throughout Mexico by the supporters of Gen. Porficio Diaz. endorslights wise administration of affairs and urg-ing his nomination and respection to the Presi-doncy of the republic. There has been some talk of Gen. Bernardo Reiss, Governor of the State of Nuevo-Loon, becoming a candidate for President, but it is now probable that Presi-dent Diaz will have no opposition.

The high pressure which brought fair, cooler weather into the eastern half of the country rested vesterday over all the Atlantic States, but was dowly moving eastward, carrying with it the cooler The storm from the North Pacific was working its

way inland. The pressure was failing in the North-west and generally west of the Musisappi, with cloudy and rainy conditions in the former section. The temperature showed a rapid rise in these districts. Freezing temperatures and frost occurred in orthern New York and northern New England. In this city the day was fair and cool; wind west o southwest, average velocity ten miles an hour; verage humidity, 55 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to see level at 8 A. M., 30,53, 8 P. M., 50,49, The temperature as recorded by the chicial thermeter, and also by THE SUS's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

FARRINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO MORROW,

For New England and eastern New York fair and carmer to-day and Tuesday; fresh south winds, For the District of Columbia, western Pennsylcania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair and warmer to day and Tuesday; light nouth

fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair; brisk south



LICHY

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS, IS NOT WICHY: Get the Genuine

CELESTINS

NO LONGER WITH MR. LITT.

Confidential Clerk of the Theatrical Manager Turns Over Real Estate to Him. MILWAULEE, Wis., Oct. 22.-Jacob Litt, the well-known theatrical manager, has removed John C. Sundin, his chief adviser and confidential clork in all his large undertakings. In making the change it has been found that Sundin is indebted heavily to Litt. Sundin has turned over a large amount of real estate to Litt. The value named in the deeds is given t\$10,000, but the value of property he had turned over to his employer is said to be worth \$100,000, which represents the amount Mr. Litt found was due him when he came here from New York to make the final settlement.

Sundin has been with Litt for ten years and during that time handled all the money of Litt's extensive theatrical enterprises, including the cash of the theatres on the Litt circuit. Six months ago Litt began an investigation of his affairs and as a result Sundin was releved from all of Mr. Litt's enterprises yesterday.

Bundin admits he is indebted to his former employer and sars his property has been turned over to settle the amount. Mr. Litt's now in New York. turned over to his employer is said to be worth

Stabbed Over a Game of Cards.

Michael Zolis of 444 East 150th street and Jacrino Verica of Fulton and Snedeker avenues Brooklyn, got into a quarrel in the rooms of John Zolia at 2234 Attantic avenue. Brooklyn, last night over a game of cards. Blows soon succeeded words and then verice pulsed a stillette and stailed Zolia in the back chest and abilities. Woulding him so severely that ne will profuse view. Zolia was taken to St. John's Hospital. Verica escaped.

"APENTA"

The Safest and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

renders it the most valuable and safest laxative and purgative.